"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

Hovey Replies to Veatch "Vindicating the Truth of History."

OUTLYING

The Unanimity of West Pointers in Supporting Each Other.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS.

The Testimony of the Battle--

Was the Army Surprised?

In my address delivered before Farragut Post, G. A. R., on the 25th of January, 1883, at Evansville, I intended to assert, amongst other matters, that General Sherman was virtually in command of our forces in the battle of Shiloh on Saturday night and Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862, until the arrival of General Grant, and that our forces were taken by surprise by the rebel army on that morning Such were my positions then, and after reading quite a number of articles in the papers and a very able address by General Veatch, delivered before the same Post on the 8th day of the present month, I am still of the same

To "vindicate the truth of history," I desire to make a brief reply in answer to some of the positions assumed by General Veatch.

I shall first recall a few facts taken from General Sherman's Memoirs and his military reports, and leave personal opinions out of the controversy. General Sherman tells us that on the 13th day of March, preceding the battle, he advised General Smith, who was then in command of the army at Savannah, "that he ought to post some troops at Pittsburg Landing;" that on the 14th he reported to General Smith, in person, who" instructed him to disembark his own division with General Hurlbut's at Pittsburg Landing; to take position well back, and leave room for his whole army." That the troops, according to the same order, were disembarked, Hurlbut's on the 18th, and posted about one and a half miles back, and "on the 19th I disembarked my division, and took post about three miles back, three of the brigades covering the roads to Purdy and Corinth, and the other brigade (Stuart's) temperarily at a place on the Hamburg road, near Lick Creek ford. Within a few days Prentiss' division arrived and camped on our left, and afterwards McClernand's and W. H. L. Wallace's divisions, which formed a line to our rear. I kept my pickets well out as the road, and made myself familiar with all the grounds inside and outside my lines."-(Sherman's Memoirs, pp. 227, 228 and 229.) The Memoirs further show that the skirmishing was done under Sherman's command, and on the 19th of March, 1862, in his report to Grant, he styles himself "W. T. Sherman, brigadier-general commanding." Even down to Saturday before the battle, in his report dated April 5th, Sherman shows that he considered that he was doing all the fighting up to that date, Major-General McClernand not being even referred to, miles of the headquarters, and ready in line of

battle to attack him! THE FREEMASONEY OF WEST POINT. Few facts are better known by volunteer of Shiloh was on." officers from civil life than the very close connection and partiality that existed in the late knowledge and seemed to have a sovereign That "we had no plan of defense if attacked? cause irremediable confusion." contempt for generals who were appointed That we did not anticipate an attack? That from civil life. This prejudice was carried so Beauregard advised the abandonment because it man and his forces more than surprised on far that they often seemed to ignore the arti- had been discovered? Now, if only a part of Sunday morning, April 6th, 1862? cles of war, which they had sworn to support. the above facts were true, is it not more than I believe this prejudice lay at the very root of conclusive that our army was surprised at Shi- and Confederates, that met face to face on that our disaster at Shiloh on Sunday morning. Ich on Sunday morning? It would be injustice | bloody field, who would swear before the world Badeau, Grant's historian, exhibits this feeling | and cruelty to charge that General Sherman | and their God that there could be no mistake in a very natural and truthful manner, and | had a knowledge of the facts above set forth by | as to that surprise. with commendable simplicity he says: "Brig- General Veatch. He could not have known the In making these comments on the past, I adier-General Prentiss was ordered to report to rebel order for battle on Saturday morning. He disclaim all personal motives. I feel sure that Grant at this time, and another division was could not know that a large army, exceeding some parts of our recent history have been organized for him out of the troops constantly ours by 13,000, was in less than three miles from | twisted out of shape and perverted, and that it arriving. Six regiments were thus assigned his own headquarters! He could not have devolves upon the living who have the courage and sent at once to join the main army at Pitts- used his 800 cavalry as the eyes of his com- to tell the truth, without fear, favor or affection, front by McCicrnand, who claimed command at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. Now, if he General Veatch has well said, we see things in the absence of Grant. The latter was un- did not know it, were not the "outlying pick- differently from different standpoints, but we willing to trust McClernand with the responsities" surprised? Had Grant been on the field owe it to ourselves to honestly express our bility; and as the relative rank of the division | the army would have been in no better position | opinions on matters that affect the honor and general was unsettled (?) he determined to re- for battle, for "the pickets" had made no new character of others. That officer, however move his own headquarters to Pittsburg, and discoveries. manded by a junior, Grant assumed the imme- not to have their reports forgotten or sup- eral Halleck that there was any need to hurry strengthening the defenses. After looking From my perch I could see the west and north Logan the following: 1862."-(See Grant and His Campaigns, by printed. What is the reason? Henry Copee, note on p. 83.) In confirmation HAVE OUR MILITARY ARCHIVES BEEN MANIPof this view, I refer to General Sherman's letter in 1865 to the last-named historian, where he orders, my division forming, as it were, the ington and Colonel Dickey of the cavalry? And tiss' were the real line of battle, with W. H. L. around the landing, and under the banks of tached."-(Military History of Grant, vol. I, p. to do them justice. But let us, for a few mo-695.)

SHERMAN'S OUTLYING PICKET.

Grant on Saturday night and Sunday morning must have had two headquarters, one alry and four batteries, making a full third Illinois, to proceed to the left of General Sher- certain that everything will be in fine order if we only had thirty-two thousand men on Hurlbut's report.)

what are its duties? Scott, in his Military | very bold, coming well down to our front; yet | TIII or infantry, whose principal duty is to guard an army from surprise and oppose such small parties as the enemy may push forward for the purpose of reconnoitering."

picket under his direct command, which must was his duty to guard against surprise. He eral Prentiss."-(Sherman's report.) should, if possible, have known, according to military authorities, the position of the enemy tion and in every hour, day or night!

A VERY SIGNIFICANT FACT accompanies his report of the battle. He had 800 cavalry lying just back of Shiloh Meetinghouse, and yet he does not report one man of that command dead, hurt, or missing! But, when the ring of the rifle is heard in his front. the cause of the firing!

But was General Sherman virtually in com- | ion.) mand on Saturday after Grant left and on then who was in command in Grant's absence? McClernand was, as we have seen, ignored and placed beyond the post of honor; besides, Sher- 7:30 o'clock, the enemy's fire was first heard in forcements to come from? The Sixteenth Corps man in every regard had the superior numbers | my camp, whereupon I warned my men to | was in line on the right of the Fifteenth under his control, and it will not be denied | hold themselves in readiness to march at a | Corps, and had received but little of the shock 19th of March until the "question of rank" | Illinois.) was raised by McClernaud. When did Sher-

man ever report to McClernand? the morning McClernand, Hurlbut, and Pren- land, commanding Fourth brigade, Sherman's the battle was the fiercest, giving personal some time I found them camped in a very fine tiss, acting on the same impression, sent troops | division.) to sustain and re-enforce Sherman's command, command from his superior in rank-they simply acted together.

DON'T KNOW IT. General Veatch, in his well-written paper on our generals did not believe they intended to Kentucky volunteers.) attack us, and we confidently expected to athad three corps commanders, a commander-in- and volunteers.) chief, and a second in command under him.

of defense, for an attack was not anticipated. reported to have taken place in front of Prenand he (Sherman) was totally oblivious to the his movement was discovered, advised that the have met the enemy on a favorable position of livered the message. He raised his hat to inattack should be abandoned; but Sidney John- defense, standing shoulder to shoulder, as they son ordered the advance to push rapidly on our | did on Monday morning? front. The pickets and advance guards were soon driven in on all the roads, and the battle

Now what does General Veatch mean?

obviate the difficulty."-(Military History of For the purpose of showing how several not do so, is a moral coward, and should never sullenly and in silence. Twice Hood had U. S. Grant, vol. 1, p. 70.) Copee, another of officers thought, whose reports have been pub- have been placed in high command. General Grant's historians, states the same lished in Executive Document 66, in 1862, and fact. "Owing to Smith's severe sickness and | alluded to by General Veatch, I will quote a McClernand's dissatisfaction at being com- few words from those who had the good fortune diate command of the expedition of March 31, pressed. The greater number have never been to Savannah. On the contrary, he had permis-

Where are the reports of General Prentiss says: "Even the divisions of the army were and his six regiments and battery? Where arranged in that camp by General Smith's Sherman's Ohio regiments with Colonel Worthoutlying picket, whiist McClernand's and Pren- who has told the tale of those 20,000 fugitives Wallace in support of the right wing and Hurl- the river, so graphically described by Buell and but the left; Lew Wallace's division being de- Nelson? Some pen, however feeble, should try ments, turn to those who have been permitted to tell their deeds of glory.

EXPRESSIONS WHICH SHOW SURPRISE. where he in reality was, at Savannah, and the of April, hearing sharp firing at short intervals that he has never received. It was his belief shadowy one at Pittsburg Landing, where he on my left and front, in the direction of Sher- in the danger to the troops at Shiloh and his would not permit a major-general to command | man and Prentiss' divisions, I sent a messenger | restless energy in pushing forward that brought a brigadier, refusing to allow McClernand to to General Sherman's headquarters to inquire command. From the very nature of the army into the cause of it. Soon after, my messenger need. and the post, his mantle was cast over the returned with General Sherman's request shoulders of the West Point brigadier. The that I should send a battalion of my cavalry that Halleck was responsible for the misunder- movement, which placed the Army of the Ten- behooved me to watch them closely, else they their six mule teams along the line, the wagons was a few weeks since given an appointment

West Point was in the ascendant! In any and | "On Sunday morning, April 6th, about 7:30, every possible event, Sherman had the post of I received a messenger from Brigadier-General honor and of danger-"the outlying picket," Sherman, that he was attacked in force and which had to be passed before it could strike heavily upon his left. I immediately ordered the coming industrial exposition to be held any part of our army. And what was this out- Colonel James C. Veach, commanding the Sec- there promises well. The preparatory work is lying picket? Why, only twelve regiments of ond brigade, consisting of the Twenty-fifth so well advanced, and the applications for space infantry, one regiment of eight hundred cay- Indiana, Fourteenth, Fiftcenth and Forty-sixth have been so numerous, that it is reasonably part or more of our effective forces on Sunday, man, where he went into action."-(General for opening day. The displays of the manu-

Dictionary, on page 462, thus describes it: I did not believe that he designed anything "Picket-a detachment, composed of cavalry | but a strong demonstration. On Sunday morning early, the 6th inst., the enemy drove our advance guard back on the main body, when I to General McClernand asking him to support General Sherman says he had the outlying my left; to General Prentiss, giving him notice that the enemy was in front in force, and to have reached from 10,000 to 15,000 men, and it | General Hurlbut asking him to support Gen-

"At 3 o'clock on Sunday morning (?) several companies were ordered out from the First brigwithin two leagues of his forces in every direc- ade to watch, and endeavor if possible to capture a force of the enemy who were prowling near our camp. Our brave boys marched out, and had not over three miles to go before they met the enemy, and immediately a sharp firing commenced, our little force giving ground About daylight the dead and wounded began to be brought in. The firing grew closer and he sends to McClernand for a battalion of his closer, till it became manifest that a heavy force cavalry to go forward with his and discover was upon us."-(Colonel F. Quinn, Twelfth Michigan regiment, commanding Sixth divis-

"On Sunday morning, whilst most of the Sunday morning until he arrived? I never troops were at breakfast, heavy firing was dreamed of being understood, that after the heard on our line in a direction southwest 31st of March, General Sherman was ever in from my camp. I was ordered to move forward command by any direct order. My position is, and support General Sherman. I had but little and has been, that as to all practical effects | time to examine the ground, but took the best Sherman was in command in the absence of position that could be found, to support the Grant. Technically Grant may be said to have | troops in front of us. An officer, representing been in command, though not present, as no | himself as acting under General Sherman's order had been made changing his status, but orders, rode up in great haste, and directed me in reality the army in his absence was under | to move my brigade by the right flank and the active control of Sherman for all fighting | join the line which was forming on the right." purposes. If it was not so practically regarded, |-(Report of Colonel James C. Veatch, commanding two brigades of the Fourth division.)

was informed that our pickets were fired upon | and sent on the double-quick to Blair's assist-All the reports printed show that early in | and being driven in."-(Colonel R. P. Buck-

and that he and his superior in rank, McCler- heavy and rapid firing of artillery and mus- them with energy and courage by personal nand, afterwards acted in concert. He took no ketry was heard to our front, and in a few deeds of heroism, and by words of kindness The tent flies (we had no tents) were all minutes we received orders to form in line of and cheer, displaying his great coolness and battle in front of our camp."-(Lieutenant B. | courage. It was while riding along the line | GENERAL VEATCH DESCRIBES A SURPRISE BUT | H. Bristow, commanding the Twenty-fifth of the Seventeenth Corps, looking to see for sward, or propped up against trees, resting as

"My regiment was ordered into line early he received his death-wound. The command the 8th inst., seems to be at a loss to know the on Sunday, the 6th inst., upon a sudden and now devolved on General Logan, who at meaning of the word "surprised" when applied unexpected attack, which had been made on once put spurs to his black charger, and with Allen and Worley were sitting on camp-stools, to an army. He has described it graphically, our front lines by the enemy."-(John Mc- flashing eye rode into the battle-front, just as under their fly, busily writing. All seemed to but does not seem to know it. He says: "But Henry, colonel of the Seventeenth regiment, his beloved commander had done before him. be going along as smoothly as could well be,

tack them as soon as Buell arrived. We had half-past 7 o'clock, rapid volleys of mus- Logan was visiting him. He always rode with lery? Not long were we left in doubt. Soon the advantage in position, but in nearly every ketry from camps to the front indicated the the staff and had desired to act in the capacity an instrument of death came whizzing through other respect the advantage was on their side. commencement of the battle." - (Report of of aid-de-camp, but the general had refused the air, in the shape and size of a 64-pound They had 45,000 men; we had 32,000. They | Charles Cruft, colonel of the Thirty-first Indi- him, as he was not a soldier. Shortly after | shell, the fuse of which could plainly be seen,

derstood by all their officers. We had no plan | regiment from breakfast and formed it in line | order to a battery in the Seventeenth Corps. | else. Men who seemed to be asleep were on of battle on the color line."-(Report of J. R. | His nephew asked permission to carry the | their feet in an instant and making for some "But the attack came! The first fighting is | Cockrell, commanding the Seventsenth Ohio.) order, and the general said if he wanted to get | sheltered spot, if such could be found. Lieutiss' division. Three companies of the Twenty- tended to make an attack, either on Saturday Nothing daunted by this remark, the young writing, as though nothing of importance was fifth Missouri had moved out on the road as or Sunday morning, would our troops have civilian took the order, gave his horse the spur transpiring in camp. But the scene suddenly early as 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. They been at their "breakfasts" when the firing and rode away. We watched him with bated changed. The shell struck the ground, ricosoon struck the advance guard of Hardee's commenced? Would the regiments have been breath, expecting to see him fall from his horse, corps, and the fight began. The alarm spread formed before their encampments or color lines a sacrifice to his daring spirit. On he went along our lines, and Beauregard, seeing that | for battle? Is it not certain that they would | and soon gained the inside of the fort and de- | and exploded just beyond it. Lieutenant Wor-

WHAT IS A MILITARY SURPRISE?

Mahan on Field Fortifications, page 93, thus defines it: "An attack by surprise is an unexpected attack, for which the assailed are not "Our generals did not believe they intended prepared. It is, perhaps, the best method of rebellion between the graduates of West Point. to attack us." Does he mean that we knew assailing an undisciplined and careless garri-They assumed to themselves all military they had an army of 45,000 and we only 32,000? son, for its suddenness will disconcert and

Under this definition, was not General Sher-

There are untold thousands of men, Federals

Nelson at Shiloh.

days at Waynesboro, and it was only the pushing energy and uneasiness of Nelson that secured | much greater. the arrival of the Army of the Ohio in time to participate in the second day's battle. Upon hearing at Columbia that our forces were on the west side of the river, instead of at Savannah, Nelson got permission to take the advance, provided he could cross Duck River before the bridge was finished. He succeeded in getting over a day ahead of anybody, and set the pace of advance at such a rate that before Halleck's authorization for the stop at Waynesboro had other divisions following him were also beyond ation. "Early in the morning of Sunday, the 6th it: Nelson is entitled to credit in this matter

aster.-Louisville Commercial. the field. What is an outlying picket and | "On Saturday the enemy's cavalry was again | will doubtless be the best ever made.

ordered under arms my division, and sent word The Battle of July 22d in Front of Atlanta.

> DEATH OF McPHERSON.

Hood Repulsed on the 22d Renews the Attack on the 28th.

A CAMP SCENE.

The Signal Officer Describes What He Saw from a Tree.

IV.

The desperate charge of Hood's army upon the Army of the Tennessee on the 22d of July, the opening of which was recorded in the last chapter, has taken its place in history as one of the decisive battles of the war. The scene

was one of surpassing grandeur. The roar of battle rolled over the hills and down the ravines until lost in the distance! How terrible the strain upon the Seventeenth Corps! Could it hold out? Could it hold the position? were questions often asked, but answered only with "I hope so." Human endurance has its limit; men cannot stand against such fearful odds long; they must yield unless "On Sunday morning, the 6th inst., about speedily re-enforced; but where are the re-enhimself if all things were working right, that | best suited their tastes.

I remember a little incident in this connection | when, hark! What is that? Can it be thun-"On Sunday morning, the 6th inst., about | that I will here relate: A nephew of General | der from a clear sky? Or is it distant artil-Logan assumed command of the Army of the blazing and hissing as it came towards us. "On Sunday, April 6th, 1862, an alarm was Tennessee, and was overseeing some movement | There was hurry now in camp. Every one They had a well arranged plan of attack, un- made in front of this brigade, and I called my of the Fifteenth Corps, he desired to send an seemed to have important business somewhere If it had been known that the enemy in- killed he did not know of a better chance. dicate to us that he was safe, when a minie- lay flat upon his face, while Lieutenant Allen ball went crashing through his arm and it fell | went to the right and rolled quite a little disuseless at his side. He rode leisurely back to tance on the ground. Where the shell first us and then to the hospital, where the arm was struck a saddle was lying, which was lifted

ceived neither pay nor pension.

A COOL COMMANDER. brave men were already dead and many thou- for some one to remove the intruder, which sands wounded. The Second brigade Second | had made a captive of him so unceremoniously. division, Sixteenth Army Corps, charged the Of course we ought not to have laughed at him, rebels in the line they captured from Morgan | but the joke was too good and we were all glad L. Smith in the morning, and recaptured the we were alive, so we laughed and our colored guns lost and quite a good many prisoners. boys joined in the chorus. This did not suit This brigade was commanded by Colonel Mersy, the taste of the recumbent lieutenant, and he of the Ninth Illinois infantry, and in the took us severely to task for laughing at an officharge, as the colonel's horse was in the act of cer in so great danger as he felt he was. But leaping a fence, it was struck by a bullet and | the merriment continued. Worley, at last, fell dead on the fence. The colonel coolly raised his head, looked over his shoulder, sawarose, unbuckled saddle and bridle, threw them | not the terrible shell-but an inoffensive sadon his back, and said: "Come on, boys, we'll | dle; jumped to his feet, gave the object a viggive them hell for shooting my poor Billy." Just orous kick and strode off out of camp. But before dark I caught sight of a rebel signal flag soon these visitors became so numerous that burg. But a question of rank was raised at the mand. He could not have known their march and to "know no man after the flesh." As and took this message: "Colonel Hardee is we gladly changed our quarters. The next wounded and a prisoner."

> carnage and blood. Our army lay upon its the rebel lines, and leave the work of reconarms, ready to renew the fight in the morning | noitering to the other officers. should Hood desire to attack. The rebel army withdrew to positions held in the morning had they been severely beaten.

General Buell had no information from Gen- armies hard at work with pick and shovel tery belonging to the Sixteenth Army Corps. over the losses and recaptures, we found only sion from General Halleck to rest for several eight brass guns missing; 3,315 men killed, the appurtenances thereto; the men in rifle- Atlanta. One train had four passenger and seven wounded and missing. The rebel loss was pits, outer works, and main line; nearly all of

Wood to Decatur. I made my way up to the home from early morning until night spread known, and there was no way to find it out ex- a man was left on our lines of the day previous, top of a pine tree, about seventy feet high, and her shadows over the scene. For twenty-five cept from the signal officers. thus open communication with headquarters, shine. I had built a platform of boards large day for twenty-five days, but I will have to Logan, in person, requested me to take my but the attempt was a failure. No good posi- enough for three or four to stand on, and made | modify that, for, on looking over my diary, I find | station at an early hour and watch all movetion could be attained by them from which they a rustic seat, so that I could take it as easy as | Lieutenant Allen relieved me on the 13th, and | ments of the rebels closely, and report to him could see my flag, which was waving above the possible. Higher up in the topmost branches I spent the day in riding along the line and on the march by courier. I took my squad of tree, yet I could see the town, their line of march, I had another perch, whither I ascended when visiting a signal station occupied by officers of seven and got to my tree before it was light come, Nelson was miles beyond it, and two and their camp after they reached their destin- I wanted to look a little farther south. I had the Seventeenth Army Corps, up the line to enough to see, but as the dawn approached and

HOOD'S ATTACK ON THE 28TH. could get good water, and on the 26th I was (for there were three in the battery) all the my station nearly double the distance along ordered over to the Twentieth Army Corps | time; for my tree was in the road those shells | the rebel line, and they could not see the help to our battered forces at their utmost headquarters to obtain the signal countersign traveled as they went on their mission of death railroad at any point. I was greatly interested for August, and returned to camp just in time to and destruction. The limbs on either side at the issuing of rations among the rebels oc-We believe that impartial history will decide strike tents and prepare to march—another flank showed visible marks of these monsters, and it cupying their outer works. They would drive in Washington, but throughout the country, standing and delays which caused the first day's nessee on the right flank. This movement might cause me to descend in a more rapid loaded down with green corn, which was under the Quartermaster's Department of the had been so placed that they were in but little ing the strength and design of the enemy,"- fight at Shiloh to be so nearly a disaster, and occupied all the night and part of the 27th. manner than would be desirable. Another was thrown out to the men and was gathered up danger of interfering with the arrangements (McClernand's report.) He sent cavalry to that Nelson is entitled to a degree of credit | While a portion of our troops were engaged in | bearing on the Montgomery Railroad, and was | in haste, as though they were hungry. Green never given him for his part in arresting dis- preparing the camp-ground, the rest of the also constantly watched, as this road was used corn seemed to be the principal article of diet, Gen. Terry immediately waste in plaintive troops were busy erecting defenses against an in moving troops to their left wing and trans- interspersed with an occasional issue of fresh complaint of this unexpected assignment to his attack, should General Hood be venturesome porting ordnance and quartermaster stores. meat. I could watch them while engaged in command, and asked the immediate discharge According to the Louisville Courier-Journal, enough to make the attack after the severe | Another telescope was fastened to the tree with | cooking their meals, and could see them | handling he had received at the hands of the a swivel, so it could be ranged along over the making their pones of bread in the ashes, frysame army only a few days before. Sure entire country. This glass I moved up to my ing their meat, boiling the corn and making ler had been made. Gen. Sherman read it and enough, on the 28th, just as soon as we could upper seat when I had occasion to go up there, their sassafras tea. It was wonderful what an returned it with an indersement somewhat as see, by the aid of our glasses, we discovered The siege guns were in such position that I amount of labor those men could perform on follows: "This man was appointed for the purthey were massing heavy columns in our front, | could look nearly half their length into them, | scant rations. and soon they came down with terrific force and very frequently when I put my eye to factures and agricultural products of the South upon us four lines deep. Their intentions that glass the gunners were in the act of loadwere to flank us, but our good glasses revealed ing, and, knowing the range they had on my extraordinary movements on the part of the discharge him."

this in time to communicate the fact to Gen- tree, it naturally made me feel like crawfish- rebels. All along the line the orders were "to eral Logan, who deployed his lines farther to | ing. I have vivid recollections of those huge | be unusually vigilant and observe closely all made with the energy of despair. They flung | mers. themselves upon our bayonets, and sealed their devotion to their cause with their life blood. Human endurance could not hold out against such terrible volleys of minie balls, grape, and canister as our brave boys hurled into their broken and scarred ranks. Discomfited and crestfallen,'they marched back to their trenches, leaving on the field 870 killed for us to bury. Sunday, the 31st, found us all tired and much worn with the constant work, marching and fighting we had been subjected to. The rain was falling in copious showers, which was a godsend to the troops in cleansing the battle-field and cooling the atmosphere. I called for my the enemy. I climbed into two or three trees | tain Howard sent me the following: successively, but could not see for the rain that was falling, so I returned to camp to rest.

AN UNEXPECTED VISITOR. Monday, August 1st, found me quite refreshed and ready for business, which soon came in the shape of an order from Captain O. H. Howard to proceed with all dispatch to the right front, watch and report the progress of an advance that had been ordered; also, to watch the movements of the enemy. This advance was in the direction of the railroad, with the intention of getting control of it if possible. The advance was made in gallant style, but was checked by the enemy before the object was accomplished, yet we were nearer than in the morning. I had a splendid station in a tree-top, where I saw the enemy that he was regarded as in command from the moment's notice."-(Colonel Davis, Forty-sixth that had shattered portions of the Fifteenth move out their reserve troops to hold the road, and Seventeenth Army Corps, and Hazen's di- which was of vital importance to them. On "Between 6 and 7 o'clock Sunday morning I vision was therefore detached from the line returning to camp I could not find it, and on inquiring found it had moved over into the ance. McPherson was here and there, wherever ravine where the train was parked. After attention to the smallest and seeminly imma- little grove-trees somewhat scattered, but the "About 7 o'clock on the morning of the 6th, terial matters concerning his troops, inspiring ground well set in grass-which, after the shower, looked beautiful in its verdant green. staked, and the cook was preparing supper. the officers and men were lying around on the

Seating myself in the shade, I lit my pipe for a quiet smoke before supper. Lieutenants tenants Allen and Worley continued their chetted and passed under one side and out through the other-side of the lieutenants' fly, amputated just below the shoulder. His good | high in the air and came down with skirts right arm was given for his country, and he re. spread out, alighting on the upturned back of Lieutenant Worley. He thought the immense missile had fallen upon him-he could almost The battle raged fiercely. Thousands of hear the hissing of the fuse. He called lustily day (the 2d) I was instructed to obtain a sta-Night closed in upon this dreadful scene of | tion of observation from whence I could view PERCHED IN A TREE-TOP.

that would enable me to see their lines and thrown his troops upon our lines, and twice observe their movements and the climbing of a good many trees, I made a selection of a tall The next morning found the lines of both | chestnut, standing on a hill occupied by a bat- | tially loaded with troops. imes of works, palisades, abatis, forts, and all Atlanta, with its streets, depots, warehouses, with troops. On the 24th Lieutenants Worley and Wierick | store buildings, dwellings, and the busy throng telescope I kept bearing on that gun that threw and I wanted to see who was right. They cus. On the 25th we moved our camp to where we those large shells into our camp and its mates had a very good station, but I could see from

After quite a long search for a good position

HOW THINGS LOOKED IN ATLANTA.

moving through the town towards their right and reported the same to Captain Howard. I an intermediate station having been estabalways kept two of my men with me to carry lished for that purpose by Lieutenant Edge in messages to headquarters, and generally kept horse, and rode ont on the front, looking for them both busily employed. On the 6th Cap- changing position, strengthening the line in

It is reported that the enemy were evacuating during the night. Can you see anything to indicate it? Report by the bearer. I surveyed the rebel position as well as

could, and at 9:15 sent the following reply: It is very foggy this morning and quite difficult to see correctly, but from what I can see I should say their line is unchanged.

About noon the fog was dispelled and I could see clearer. At 1:30 p. m. I sent the following: CAPTAIN HOWARD: Enemy in same position as yesterday. Two freight trains left and one passen-ger train arrived during the a. m. At 1 p. m. a wagon train of thirty wagons passed in direction of Atianta. Wagons and ambulances are constantly passing to and from town to the southeast,

At 4 p. m. the rebels opened fire along our entire front, and our batteries replied. For three hours this duel was furiously kept up, and shot and shell flew around me in profusion. The smoke obscured my vision nearly all the time, but occasionally the breeze would raise a little and waft it away; then I could see the effect of our firing. Buildings were shot full of holes; chimneys were shot away; trees-beautiful shade trees-were ruthlessly torn to pieces; fences were knocked down; fortifications were badly dismantled; guns were dismounted, and dead and dying soldiers and citizens were lying along the lines and streets. And such is war. Wishing to learn how this canonading affected the enemy, I was in my army. During the night of the 23d a fire tree at an early hour on the 7th, and took a broke out, and was still burning when I went careful survey of the field. The injury to the to my station in the morning (24th). I could earthworks had been fully repaired during the see the flames quite distinctly as they rapidly night. The men were busy on new lines extending to their left, doing their level best to keep apace with the rapid prolongation of our the previous one, yet several buildings were right wing. The Twenty-third Army Corps was pushing hard for the railroad, and the rebels were working hard to hold it. At 10:30 a. m. I sent this message to Captain Howard:

A column of the enemy just moved toward their and the dust I cannot tell how large a force. In the burned to keep them from falling into our column I discovered two flags-white ones, like hands, as was done at Corinth, Miss. In the signal flags. A train of twelve wagons and two ambulances followed the column. A freight train afternoon, about 5 o'clock, a freight train left arrived this a. m. During the day three trains ar- town loaded with boxes, bundles, &c., that very rived and two left Atlanta,

but did not stay long, as the rain soon fell in torrents; yet at 9:15 a. m. I sent the following portion of their line, relieving the veterans for to Captain Howard:

passed toward the enemy's left. They took the right-hand road at the forks. They number about 300, perhaps more. The enemy's lines in front

They did not hesitate to use the colored men in their army, and though they dared not arm them, for fear they would turn against their masters, yet they were quite useful to put on the fortifications, exposing them to our fire, thus saving their soldiers. At 9 a. m. on the 9th the following was sent to Captain Howard: Enemy is hard at work on new line of works, commencing on the left of six-gun battery, (near siege guns,) and running southwest, connecting with fort near white house with green blinds. A rong detail is working on this line. A new work is being put up in edge of timber nearly due west of barracks on Marietta Railroad; also, in open field on right of barracks a heavy work has been mmenced, but apparently abandoned. A strong fort is bein; made at the left and rear of said bar-racks on east side of Marietta Railroad; is behind trees, and cannot tell the number of guns. Fatigue parties and small bodies of troops are passing in

ISSUING RATIONS OF GREEN CORN.

It was evidently the intention to make the defenses of Atlanta so strong that a small force could hold them against great odds, so as to enable them to extend their lines to repel our attempts to outflank them. I had observed quite a distance to my right a buge pile of dirt. which looked as though it had been moved there, and when I took my seat in my ærial perch on the morning of the 11th I discovered this uncouth pile had assumed form, and now stood out in bold relief a formidable battery. Embrasures were being made. A heavy detail was at work. The following dispatch was sent at 9:30 a. m. to Captain Howard:

Enemy hard at work making embrasures in that heavy earthwork southwest of Atlanta. I can see

from this side of the magazine. And at 6 p. m. this was sent in:

A train of seventeen cars just left Atlanta, par-On the 12th, at 5:15 p. m., I sent General

ARRANGING TO EVACUATE ATLANTA.

the right. This, of course, exposed a portion shells-camp kettles, as the boys called them- movements of the enemy." This order was of our line without earthworks, but the men as they came a-humming their merry little also given to the signal officers, and conseholding the line were those who never flinched, tunes and slashing through the tree, sometimes quently we strained our eyes looking for who stood like a wall, and met the assailants to the right and sometimes to the left, occas- the mysterious something that was to occur. with a withering fire that caused them to re- ionally close to the body, lopping off the limbs, Was it a charge on our lines, or was the enemy coil and fall back to the cover of their batteries | not with the care of a professional pruner, but | about to evacuate Atlanta? At 8 a. m. they to reform their lines. Charge after charge was | with a recklessness of some of Sherman's bum- | began concentrating their forces, and at 10:30 marched off towards their left. This was a A great many visitors came to my station, pretty heavy column, as was indicated by the which was very annoying. The news had length of line, amount of trains and the numspread all along that there was a signal sta- ber of flags displayed. At 11 a. m. I saw antion in the Sixteenth Army Corps, from which other heavy column of mixed troops moving everything in and about Atlanta could be in the same direction. As it passed through seen. Officers and men were alike anxious to the town and out on the Whitehall road, a batlook through those wonderful glasses that re- tery left its position in line of works and fell vealed so much of the enemy and their doings. | in with the marching column. There was evidently something of importance going on, and On the 5th I observed quite a body of cavalry | it behooved all to be vigilant. These matters were immediately transmitted to headquarters, person. Troops were in constant motion all day. weak places and withdrawing troops from their strong line of works. The works showed the handiwork of skillful engineering, and were so strong they could be held with a very thin line. This gave them power to throw heavy forces on their left wing, where General Sherman was pressing hard to gain possession of their railroads, and thus delaying considerably our advance, much to our annoyance. On the 19th trains consisting of open and flat cars were run out, and after a few hours were backed in. I knew they were the same by the construction of some of the cars and also by the numbers on the cars and the name of the railroad to which they belonged. On the 20th these trains arrived, two of which were freight. and both carrying a few troops, and at 5:15 p. m. a large train pulled out loaded down with troops. This was another evidence they were prolonging their left and re-enforcing, to protect their means of subsistence. There were no visible proofs that they intended to evacuate Atlanta, at least so long as they could hold the

> spoken of on the east side of the Mariette depot, rifle pits were dug, and nearly the whole line was finished, and when completed a small force could have held them against the whole of our consumed the buildings. Another fire broke out about 4 o'clock p. m., not so extensive as consumed. No apparent effort was made by either citizens or soldiers to extinguish or prevent the extending of these fires, and I concluded they were set under orders. In all probability they contained stores, and were much resembled household goods, and looked On the 8th, Monday, I repaired to my tree, as though the citizens were leaving for the South. Governor Brown's militia occupied a defense of their flanks. On the 25th extra A very heavy detail of fatigue men (negroes) just locomotives were being run out of town attached to trains carrying a mixed lot of freight -some household goods, some military stores, some troops, and some artillery. All things indicated that an evacuation was contemplated, but how soon it would occur no one knew. On the 26th trains were still leaving town loaded partially with troops, and one train had, to all appearances, a load of sick or wounded on board. This was more convincing proof than anything else that they were about to evacuate. But lo! a change came over the scene. Scanning the country to the northeast I discovered a force of the enemy moving into the line of works in the rear of the Twentieth Army Corps. What could this mean? Had General Hood, by some means unknown to us, moved his army to and around our left wing, and was he about

roads that led south and east. Heavy fatigue

details of both whites and blacks were con-

stantly at work on the new lines I have before

to attack us from the rear? SHERMAN'S FLANK MOVEMENT.

It was difficult to understand their movements, for at 1 p. m. five regiments of infantry moved out towards their left. Here was a problem to be solved. What meant that movement in the rear of the Twentieth Corps? Life and activity was visible in our own camps, and something was on the tapis here as well as among the rebels. Had they scented the movements already planned by General Sherman, and was this force in our rear a column of observation? Did they intend to deceive us by marching troops to their left in full visw, and countermarch them out of the range of our glasses, and fall upon us in an unguarded moment and pay us back for the pounding they had received on July 20, 22 and 28? Whatever their intentions were they did not surprise us. The surprise was on the other side, as the next day or two revealed. The Fourth division, Sixteenth Army Corps, were hard at work on a reverse line just at the right of my tree, which looked as though this was soon to become the left wing, and that the Army of the Cumber-Three trains loaded with troops just arrived at land was to move around us and get possession. of the railroads and put a stop to the moving freight cars; one thirteen freight, and the last seventeen freight cars, loaded outside and inside out of so much property. If this should be done my station would be untenable, being out-And so the changes rang. Every day some- side the new works. But what a revelation accompanied the division of Brigadier-General of citizens and soldiers. This tree was my thing was to be seen that was important to be met our eyes on the morning of the 27th. Not with the exception of a few skirmishers, and sat there all day watching for their flag and long, weary days I was at my station, rain or I said I was in my tree continually every they were withdrawn at daybreak. General at times three telescopes and a field-glass. One my left. They had disputed some of my reports objects became visible, it was as good as a cir-

[To be continued.]

One of Sherman's Characteristic Letters.

Col. Geo. H. Butler, the brilliant nephew of his uncle, whose erratic performances and idiosyncracies have made him famous not only army, and detailed for service on the frontier in the command of Gen. Terry. On his arrival of Mr. Butler. The letter of Gen. Terry was referred to the General of the Army, on whose recommendation the appointment of Mr. Butpose of developing the latent good that is in him. Let him be subjected to a severe course of discipline, send him to jail, put a ball and On the 18th our commanders were expecting chain on him, shoot him if necessary, but don't